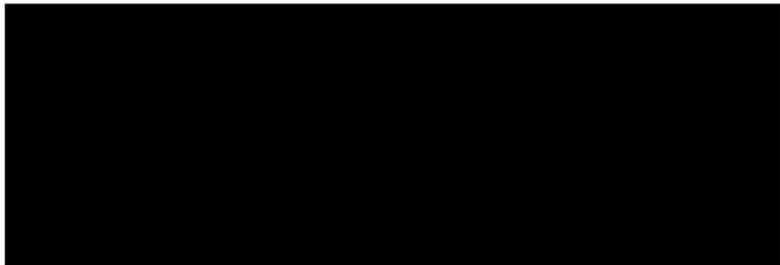




**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**

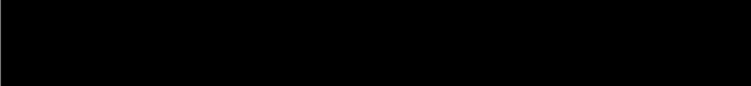


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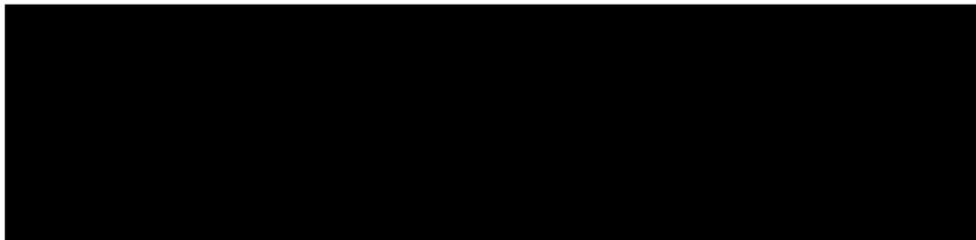
Office: CIUDAD JUAREZ

FILE: 

IN RE: 

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen in accordance with the instructions on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank You,

Ron Rosenberg  
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The waiver application was denied by the Field Office Director, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The record reflects that the applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than one year. The applicant is married to a lawful permanent resident and seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act in order to reside with her husband and child in the United States.

The field office director found that the applicant failed to establish extreme hardship to a qualifying relative and denied the application accordingly.

On appeal, counsel contends the applicant established the requisite hardship, particularly considering the applicant's husband has lived in the United States since 1984, has no immediate relatives in Mexico, has his own business, and has three U.S. citizen children whom he supports.

The record contains, *inter alia*: a letter from the applicant's husband, [REDACTED] copies of tax returns and other financial documents; a copy of the birth certificate of the couple's U.S. citizen son; copies of the birth certificates of [REDACTED] two U.S. citizen children from a previous marriage; letters from [REDACTED] ex-wife; documentation regarding [REDACTED] child's diagnosis of Down's Syndrome; documentation regarding child support payments; a letter from a social worker; a copy of the U.S. Department of State's Country Specific Information for Mexico and other background materials; and an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130). The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering this decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act provides, in pertinent part:

(i) In General - Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who -

....

(II) has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal from the United States, is inadmissible.

....

(v) Waiver. - The Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)] has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is

the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that the refusal of admission to such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien.

In this case, the record shows, and the applicant does not contest, that she entered the United States without inspection in January 2004 and remained until her departure in December 2010.<sup>1</sup> The applicant accrued unlawful presence of more than one year. She now seeks admission within ten years of her 2010 departure. Accordingly, she is inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act for being unlawfully present in the United States for a period of one year or more and seeking admission to the United States within ten years of her last departure.

Extreme hardship is “not a definable term of fixed and inflexible content or meaning,” but “necessarily depends upon the facts and circumstances peculiar to each case.” *Matter of Hwang*, 10 I&N Dec. 448, 451 (BIA 1964). In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, the Board provided a list of factors it deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565 (BIA 1999). The factors include the presence of a lawful permanent resident or United States citizen spouse or parent in this country; the qualifying relative’s family ties outside the United States; the conditions in the country or countries to which the qualifying relative would relocate and the extent of the qualifying relative’s ties in such countries; the financial impact of departure from this country; and significant conditions of health, particularly when tied to an unavailability of suitable medical care in the country to which the qualifying relative would relocate. *Id.* The Board added that not all of the foregoing factors need be analyzed in any given case and emphasized that the list of factors was not exclusive. *Id.* at 566.

The Board has also held that the common or typical results of removal and inadmissibility do not constitute extreme hardship, and has listed certain individual hardship factors considered common rather than extreme. These factors include: economic disadvantage, loss of current employment, inability to maintain one’s present standard of living, inability to pursue a chosen profession, separation from family members, severing community ties, cultural readjustment after living in the United States for many years, cultural adjustment of qualifying relatives who have never lived outside the United States, inferior economic and educational opportunities in the foreign country, or inferior medical facilities in the foreign country. *See generally Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. at 568; *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627, 632-33 (BIA 1996); *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 883 (BIA 1994); *Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. 245, 246-47 (Comm’r 1984); *Matter of Kim*, 15 I&N Dec. 88, 89-90 (BIA 1974); *Matter of Shaughnessy*, 12 I&N Dec. 810, 813 (BIA 1968).

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<sup>1</sup> The record contains information that the applicant applied for a Border Crossing Card (BCC) with the U.S. Consulate in Guadalajara, Mexico, in November 2007. The BCC was refused; however, it appears that the applicant may have been in Mexico in November 2007. This should be examined in any future proceedings. If it is established that she was in Mexico in 2007, how and when she returned to the United States should be questioned to determine if she is inadmissible under any other grounds.

However, though hardships may not be extreme when considered abstractly or individually, the Board has made it clear that “[r]elevant factors, though not extreme in themselves, must be considered in the aggregate in determining whether extreme hardship exists.” *Matter of O-J-O-*, 21 I&N Dec. 381, 383 (BIA 1996) (quoting *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. at 882). The adjudicator “must consider the entire range of factors concerning hardship in their totality and determine whether the combination of hardships takes the case beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with deportation.” *Id.*

The actual hardship associated with an abstract hardship factor such as family separation, economic disadvantage, cultural readjustment, et cetera, differs in nature and severity depending on the unique circumstances of each case, as does the cumulative hardship a qualifying relative experiences as a result of aggregated individual hardships. *See, e.g., Matter of Bing Chih Kao and Mei Tsui Lin*, 23 I&N Dec. 45, 51 (BIA 2001) (distinguishing *Matter of Pilch* regarding hardship faced by qualifying relatives on the basis of variations in the length of residence in the United States and the ability to speak the language of the country to which they would relocate). For example, though family separation has been found to be a common result of inadmissibility or removal, separation from family living in the United States can also be the most important single hardship factor in considering hardship in the aggregate. *See Salcido-Salcido*, 138 F.3d at 1293 (quoting *Contreras-Buenfil v. INS*, 712 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1983)); *but see Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. at 247 (separation of spouse and children from applicant not extreme hardship due to conflicting evidence in the record and because applicant and spouse had been voluntarily separated from one another for 28 years). Therefore, we consider the totality of the circumstances in determining whether denial of admission would result in extreme hardship to a qualifying relative.

In this case, the applicant’s husband, [REDACTED] states that he has lived in the United States since March 1984 and that he started his own business last year. He states he has worked hard to build a solid business to support his family. [REDACTED] states that he and his wife have a two-year old son together and contends it would be extremely difficult for him to adapt to Mexico. In addition, [REDACTED] states he fears for his wife’s and son’s safety in Mexico and that he is unable to sleep, eat, or concentrate, which is affecting his job. According to [REDACTED] he has not visited Mexico since 2004-2005 when his mother passed away. He states he has missed his wife and son very much during their absence.

After a careful review of the record, the AAO finds that if [REDACTED] returned to Mexico to avoid the hardship of separation, he would experience extreme hardship. The AAO recognizes that [REDACTED] has lived in the United States for almost thirty years, his entire adult life. Moreover, the record contains documentation corroborating his claim that he has successfully built his own business in the United States. In addition, the record shows that [REDACTED] has two children from a previous marriage, one of whom has been diagnosed with Down’s Syndrome, and a letter from his ex-wife states that he regularly sees his children on a weekly basis. The AAO acknowledges that relocating to Mexico would mean separating [REDACTED] from his other children. Furthermore, the AAO recognizes the U.S. Department of State has issued a Travel Warning urging caution to some parts of Mexico,

including parts of Jalisco, where the applicant is currently residing. *U.S. Department of State, Travel Warning, Mexico*, dated November 20, 2012. Considering these unique circumstances cumulatively, the AAO finds that the hardship [REDACTED] would experience if he returned to Mexico is extreme, going beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with inadmissibility.

Nonetheless, [REDACTED] has the option of staying in the United States and the record does not show that he has experienced or will experience extreme hardship if he remains in the United States. If [REDACTED] decides to stay in the United States, their situation is typical of individuals separated as a result of inadmissibility or exclusion and does not rise to the level of extreme hardship based on the record. Regarding emotional hardship, the record contains a letter from a social worker describing [REDACTED] symptoms of anxiety, nervousness, sleeping problems, and a mild panic attack. The social worker contends these symptoms suggest the probability that [REDACTED] would experience a significant adjustment disorder with anxiety if separated from his wife and child for a lengthy period of time. Although the AAO is sympathetic to the family's circumstances, the record does not show that [REDACTED] situation, or the symptoms he is experiencing, are unique or atypical compared to other individuals in similar circumstances. *See Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (holding that the common results of deportation are insufficient to prove extreme hardship and defining extreme hardship as hardship that was unusual or beyond that which would normally be expected). In addition, the AAO notes that the social worker's conclusions are based on one interview she conducted with [REDACTED] on November 11, 2010, and that she erroneously states that [REDACTED] has only one son, whereas the record shows that he has a son and a daughter from his previous marriage. The fact that the social worker's letter is based on a single interview and makes an assertion that is contradicted by other documentation in the record diminishes the letter's value to a determination of extreme hardship. Even considering all of the factors in this case cumulatively, there is insufficient evidence showing that the hardship [REDACTED] has experienced or will experience amounts to extreme hardship.

We can find extreme hardship warranting a waiver of inadmissibility only where an applicant has demonstrated extreme hardship to a qualifying relative in the scenario of separation and the scenario of relocation. A claim that a qualifying relative will relocate and thereby suffer extreme hardship can easily be made for purposes of the waiver even where there is no actual intention to relocate. *Cf. Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 886 (BIA 1994). Furthermore, to relocate and suffer extreme hardship, where remaining in the United States and being separated from the applicant would not result in extreme hardship, is a matter of choice and not the result of inadmissibility. *Id.*, also *cf. Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627, 632-33 (BIA 1996). As the applicant has not demonstrated extreme hardship from separation, we cannot find that refusal of admission would result in extreme hardship to [REDACTED] the qualifying relative in this case.

A review of the documentation in the record fails to establish the existence of extreme hardship to the applicant's husband caused by the applicant's inadmissibility to the United States. Having found the applicant statutorily ineligible for relief, no purpose would be served in discussing whether she merits a waiver as a matter of discretion.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility, the burden of proving eligibility remains entirely with the applicant. *See* Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, the applicant has not met that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.